Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows.

Please amend paragraph [0002], at page 1, as follows:

[0002] In recent multimedia societies, optical disks such as a CD-ROM and a DVD have become remarkably widespread. With the widespread use of the optical disks, so-called pirated ROM disks have appeared and ~~allows~~ allow a pirate to benefit from the disk without compensating a copyright owner by fraud by illegally making a pirated copy of the optical disk. The percentage of pirated copies of disks is rapidly increasing. Illegal copying of the optical disk can take place in the following manner. Generally speaking, a pirate purchases an authorized optical disk, makes a master tape by reproducing information recorded on the optical disk by means of a disk drive, and mass-produces the pirated copies from the master tape by the same method as a general disk manufacturing method.

Please amend paragraph [0003], at pages 1-2, as follows:

[0003] In order to protect against the above-mentioned unauthorized copying, some optical disks are devised so that they can be reproduced by only a player designed specifically for them. As this type of optical disk, for example, there ~~is,~~ is disclosed in the Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No 7-85574 a method including the steps of recording main information on an optical recording medium using a predetermined coding means, storing key information indicating decoding means for decoding the main information in a form of a barcode symbol in a mirror surface area or the like, reading our the key information by a reproducing apparatus, decoding and reproducing the main information utilizing a coding method indicated by the key information.

Please amend paragraph [0006], at page 2, as follows:

[0006] Another object of the present invention is to further provide ~~an~~ a method and apparatus for reproducing information recorded on the optical ~~disk.~~ disk capable of protecting against copying means for physically copying concavo-convex pits of data of a signal recorded on an optical disk surface as they are.

Please amend paragraph [0089], at pages 14-15, as follows:

[0089] At a high degree of modulation, as shown in Fig. 6B, the envelope bottom level of the RF signal drops sufficiently. Thus, little or no difference is made between the envelope bottom level of the RF signal and an output level of the non-reflecting portion 106. Therefore, it is not easy to detect the non-reflecting portion 106. However, in this case, an optical head, i.e., an optical pickup of the optical disk reproducing apparatus is controlled so that a spot of the laser light to be applied to the optical disk 1 becomes in a defocus state. Thus, the envelope bottom level of the reproduced RF signal rises, and therefore, a significant difference is made between the envelope bottom level of the RF signal and the level of the reproduced signal in the area of the non-reflecting portion 106. Consequently, the area of the non-reflecting portion 106 can be easily detected. In ~~actual~~ actuality, when an attempt is made to make the spot of the laser light on the optical disk 1 be in a defocus state and to reproduce information recorded on the optical disk 1, a reproduced clock signal, which is to be generated from the reproduced signal by a PLL circuit in an analog processor, cannot be, in some cases, generated. Therefore, in some cases, the PLL circuit is held immediately before the spot of the laser light is made in a defocus state, and the analog processor is controlled so as to hold and reproduce the reproduced clock signal in a state immediately before the defocus state.

Please amend paragraph [0090], at page 15, as follows:

[0090] Furthermore, it may be a possible method to reproduce information recorded in the first area 2 by performing tracking of an area located between two adjacent tracks on the optical disk 1. In this case, in a manner similar to above, the envelope bottom level, i.e., the dark level of the RF signal rises in any area other than the non-reflecting portion 106, however, the reproduced clock signal cannot be generated due to cross-talk between the RF signals. Thus, a reproduced clock immediately before tracking between the tracks is held and reproduced in a state immediately before tracking.

Please amend paragraph [0108], at page 22, as follows:

[0108] Fig. 13 is a plan view showing a planar structure of an optical disk la according to a second preferred embodiment of the invention. The optical disk la according to the second preferred embodiment is characterized by that the optical disk 1 according to the first preferred embodiment has a recording area called a BCA (Burst Cutting Area) 13 in which location information of the first area is stored in a first area location information recording area 13a and location information of the second area is stored in a second area location information recording area 13b. The other structure of the optical disk la is the same as ~~those~~ that of the optical disk 1 according to the first preferred embodiment. When information recorded on the optical disk la according to the second preferred embodiment is reproduced, whether or not the optical disk is the authorized optical disk la is more easily judged in accordance with the location information recorded in the first area location information recording area 13a and the second area location information recording area 13b in the BCA 13.

Please amend paragraph [0128], at page 30, as follows:

Then, in step S10, the number of data (or the number of clocks) from the sector address ID(n) on the n-th track to the first area 2 on the n-th track is compared with the number of data (or the number of clocks) from the sector address ID(n) on the n-th track to the first area 2 on the adjacent (n+1)-th track. In step ~~S11~~ S11, it is judged whether or not the numbers of data substantially coincide with each other. In this case, the number of data may be counted or the number of clocks may be counted, because data corresponding to clock signals are present. A criterion of judgment as to whether or not the numbers of data substantially coincide with each other is determined in the following manner. Judgment is made that two types of the numbers of data substantially coincide with each other, as long as a difference between the numbers of data is within a few clocks such as 2 or 3 clocks (or a few pieces of data). When the answer is YES in step S11, in step S12, judgment is made that the detected area is the first area 2 formed by removing the reflecting film, and the processing for detecting and judging the first area is ended. On the other hand, when the answer is NO in step S11, in step S13, judgment is made that the detected area is not the first area 2, and the processing for detecting and judging the first area is ended.